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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

We have had placed in our hands, a series of *La Quotidienne*, a French Ultra Journal, extending to the 6th of July, for which we are indebted to the liberal and unsolicited assistance of the Editor of *The Times*, and a file of *Batavian Courants* extending to the end of August, which have reached us thro' a Friend, bringing down the continental news to their latest respective dates. From the last, we have obtained several interesting articles, transcribed from the Dutch Papers of Haerlem and Amsterdam, which we have not before met with in an English dress; and from the first, we have taken some few items that have not been before translated; which, with those that have been published from the French Papers in the last Numbers of the *Mirror* and the *Times*, will form the aggregate of the European information in our present sheets.

In the selections from the Dutch Papers, we have confined ourselves to the articles of the greatest interest, and such as we have not before seen in any of the English Papers; and as these are prior in date to the contents of the French Journals, we shall follow the order of our usual arrangement by beginning with them.

The Congress.—An article from Frankfort, says:—The demi-official Austrian Gazette, called *The Observer*, has some severe comments on the statements which appeared in the Parisian Journal, *La Minerve*, regarding the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. This last had asserted that the measure for the evacuation of France, by the Army of Occupation, was by no means unanimously agreed to; that Prussia and England, and in the commencement of the deliberations, Austria also, were determined to withdraw only a fifth of that Army, but that Austria had subsequently swerved from this joint determination, and entered into a secret Treaty with Russia, to use their best endeavours to get the whole of the English Troops out of the Continent, in order that the way might be made more clear for themselves, for such future operations as they might contemplate, to which they easily persuaded France to accede. That they had also defeated the wishes of the French, regarding certain Fortifications they were desirous of holding, and had altogether acted with great duplicity and want of good faith.

The Observer, which, as before said, is understood to be the organ of the Austrian Government, asserts positively that all these statements of *La Minerve* are utterly without foundation, from the first to the last. It adds that there was never at any diplomatic Assembly, a more perfect unanimity than that which prevailed in the deliberations of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, and that no such secret Treaty between Russia and Austria, conjointly with France, had existed, but that all the transactions of that august body were open and sincere.

Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.—This favourite object of the Hollanders, which, previous to the Revolutionary War, had brought them to such a pitch of wealth and strength, is again reverted to by them, with regrets at the past, and a desire to repair it by the future.

An article in a Brussels Paper, states, that at the last sitting of the Second Chamber of the States General, the deliberations of the day were opened with the proposal of a Law regarding the Turkish Passes, without which the vessels of Europe have not hitherto been able to navigate free of the risk of capture by the Algerines; and after this was spoken of, other matters relating to Trade and Navigation were debated on.

The Count Von Hogendorff, in opening the deliberations, spoke of the former prosperity of the Netherlands, with great animation, and expressed his opinion, that the restoration of all that Holland has lost in this particular, was easy of accomplishment; more especially as both America and India now opened a wide field for Commerce.

He contended that as all the Netherlands possessions in India were no longer subject to the rules of an exclusive body of Traders and Merchants, all the inhabitants of Netherlands India had a right to a free and full participation of the benefits of such a trade; and as these colonies were fitted by their own rich sources, to support an advantageous exchange with the mother country, he conceived that this intercourse should be zealously cultivated and encouraged.

He next spoke feelingly of the decline of Naval Architecture, since the period when Louis the 14th requested and obtained permission to construct his ships of war in the dock yards at Amsterdam. The restoration of this, however, would follow the restoration of Commerce, which should now be

unshackled and eased of every burthen. He inveighed against the impolicy of granting certain privileges to ships built in one country rather than another, and endeavoured to prove the advantage of all these things being left free, without any legal impositions or restrictions whatever.

A number of other able speakers displayed their talents, and their knowledge of the subjects on which they spoke. Among other matters, Mr. Dottridge declared his objection to the punishment of death being inflicted on those who forged Turkish Passes in order to deceive the Pirates of Algiers. This question was warmly contested, by Mr. Camper, who argued that a person forging such a Pass, would, in the event of detection, endanger the lives of such of his fellow-citizens as might afterwards fall into the hands of these Corsairs, and he therefore deserved the punishment of death; this was allowed also by others, and was ultimately so decided by a majority of 77 against 9 of the members of the Assembly.

New Invention.—His Excellency the French Minister of the Interior, has granted to Mr. M. L. Dagueau, a merchant of Dunkirk, a patent for the term of fifteen years, for the invention of a Chemical Tar, which destroys worms and all other injurious insects. This great aim of this invention, is to supersede the use of copper for ships' bottoms, of which it possesses all the advantages, without any of the disadvantages, in case of a ship's leaking, or of any other accidents at sea.

This composition, which can be compared with nothing of the kind that has yet been invented, is of the greatest benefit for the covering of buildings, especially in the Colonies; for wooden roofs, ships, and rafters lying for a long time in rivers or in the sea; for bathing-machines, bridges, sluices, &c. The Inventor warrants the duration of its preserving qualities; and the coating a ship's bottom well with this Tar, will cost not only much less than the coppering her, but even less than the laying on of a wooden lining or sheathing on a ship, and but very little more than an ordinary caulking would do.

The advantages of this valuable discovery, the successful issue and benefit of which will, in the progress of time, be known and understood, are maintained by an authentic *process verbal*, which, through the Maritime Authorities, have been delivered to the Inventor. The owners of ships at Havre have already contracted with Mr. Dagueau for the coating of the bottoms of their ships with this composition; and he intends to establish either the Manufacture itself, or a Depository of it, in most of the principal ports of Europe.

Poetic Geography.—In the year 1708, the Rector Lasins, of Hildesheim, published a Geography in Musical notes, or Song; at present, the Rector Castendiek, of Hameln, is publishing in Poetry, an Essay on the Geography of Europe.

Thus far the European articles from the Dutch Papers extend. In the selections from the French, several of which have, as we before remarked, appeared in the *Mirror* and the *Times*, we follow the order of their respective dates.

London, June 22.—The Bill for the resumption of cash payments at the Bank, was discussed yesterday evening in the House of Lords, and the 3d reading was fixed for Friday. In the House of Commons the Bill against Foreign Enlistment, was obstinately, but ineffectually opposed. The Minister had assembled all his forces, and the Bill passed by a majority of 190 voices against 129. It has been sent up to the House of Lords, where it will meet with great opposition if it be not entirely thrown out. After having thus stopped one source of our commerce, Ministers are desirous of augmenting our burthens. In consequence, the new Tax Report Bill has passed with a majority of 182 against 69 voices.

London, June 28.—Public notice was this morning stuck up at Lloyd's, stating, that Captain Harvey had arrived on the 26th at Bristol, from Jamaica. In the latitude of Cape Nicholas he spoke with an American schooner, bound direct from Porto Bello to Baltimore. From this vessel he learned that fifteen days after the capture of Porto Bello, MacGregor had been attacked by the Spanish troops. After having lost 800 men and 70 officers, and being severely wounded, he is said to have fallen into the hands of the Royalists. This intelligence is too important not to be speedily either confirmed or contradicted.

London, June 30.—The insurrection which took place at Liverpool, although occasioned by an unforeseen and fortuitous accident, appears to have been of a more serious nature than was at first imagined. The muti-

neers had begun to tear up the pavement, and were proceeding to attack the prisoners, and the troops by which they were defended. Fortunately however the Ringleaders have been secured, and delivered over to the vigour of the law.

London, July 1.—Extract of a letter from Port Royal Jamaica, dated 19th May.—Porto Bello is re-taken by the Royalists, and MacGregor's division totally destroyed. On the 1st of May at day-break, the Spanish General Hore, made a general attack, which succeeded at all points, and nearly without opposition. The whole of MacGregor's forces have been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, with the exception of only 12 men. General Lopez, who had been appointed Governor of the place, was killed in his bed. MacGregor escaped from a window, and swam to the vessels which were at the entrance of the port. A detachment commanded by Colonel Rafter, retired to a fort and held out for some time, after the flight of MacGregor. The former then despatched an officer to MacGregor, who swam off to the vessel, and informed the general, that as the place was not tenable, Colonel Rafter requested permission to capitulate. This the General refused to grant, promising that he would himself come to his assistance in less than half an hour. Instead however of fulfilling his promise, MacGregor cut his cables and proceeded to sea, while the Spaniards were employed in putting the unfortunate garrison to the sword. In order that nothing may be wanting to the authenticity of this account, the following are the names of the English killed in this affair, with the rank which they held in the Spanish American Army.

Killed.—Colonel O'Hara; Captains Margata and Acton; Ensigns Stewart, O'Gahagan, Booth, Ryan, Dixon, and Mahary, (missing.)

Wounded.—Captains Quarman, O'Callaghan, and Gordon; Lieutenants M'Bean, Smith and Dudley; Ensign Brett.

Prisoners.—Colonels Rafter and Inchy; Majors Baldwin and Ross; Captains Dawson, Nelson, O'Shaughnessy, Frost, Sarnhan, and Black.

It is said, that the prisoners are treated by the Spanish General with the greatest humanity—but how long can this humane treatment last? We know the orders which have been issued by King Ferdinand, by which every stranger without distinction carrying arms in the service of the Rebels is sentenced to immediate execution. These unfortunate Englishmen cry out against the perfidy of MacGregor who deserted them in the moment of difficulty.

Another despatch of the same date, via Port Royal, states that Lord Cochrane having attacked Lima, with four frigates had experienced a signal defeat. The fact is beyond all doubt. It is said also, that great dissensions existed amongst the independants of Chili and that General San Martin had been banished from that province through the influence of O'Higgins.

The same letters state, that Lord Cochrane was killed in attempting to board one of the enemy's vessels, but this wants confirmation.

London, July 3.—Two vessels have arrived in the Thames from Buenos Ayres. They state that every thing is in confusion in that republic. The inhabitants of Santa Fé have risen against it. Artigas has threatened to hang some Patriots who have distinguished themselves, and the Portuguese at Monte-Video remain quiet, waiting the result of these disturbances.

It is generally believed, that the English Colonists of Nova Scotia, Canada, and New Brunswick have resolved to present a petition to Government, stating the injury which their commerce and particularly fisheries will sustain by the late treaty concluded with the United States; and that they will be under the necessity of relinquishing them, if not assisted and protected by the Mother-country.

The Duke of Wellington has given a splendid entertainment to the Persian Ambassador. After dinner a gallant Admiral proposed drinking the health of the beautiful Circassian, with a request, that his Excellency would be pleased to communicate the circumstance to her. His Excellency however declined the honor, considering it a great piece of indecency to drink, in his presence, to the health of a slave belonging to his Harem.

London, July 6.—The Revenue for the quarter finishing the 5th of July 1819, exceeds that of the same period in 1818, by the sum of 2,007,054 pounds sterling. Notwithstanding this favorable appearance, how is it that the funds which in 1817 were at 85, should now be so low as 67? This is a problem which puzzles even the Courier.

Don Onis, Envoy from the Court of Madrid to the United States of America, left Paris on the 9th of July on his return to Spain.

London, July 9.—The Legion of General Devereux composed of 5000 men completely equipped, is said to have taken its departure from Liverpool for South America, with the intention of joining the Independents. This Legion has been raised in Ireland, and such is the enthusiasm of the Irish in favor of the Patriots, that had the time permitted, ten times the above number of men could have been collected in spite of the false reports which have been circulated, and the artifices which have been employed with a view of stifling the generous ardor which prevails in the cause of Liberty.

We learn that General MacIrons has received letters from Macgregor, who after his flight from Porto Bello, reached Aux Cayes. He endeavours to clear himself of the blame attached to his late unfortunate expedition. He appears to have quitted Porto Bello, with a considerable sum of money in his possession, and is now said to be at the head of two thousand men, with which force he contemplates a fresh descent upon the Spanish territo-

ry. The Monarch and the Rambler will take 860 men on board at New York, and the Agents at Jamaica have enlisted 600 men, for the same expedition.

The Persian Ambassador is on the point of quitting England for his native country. He will pass through France, and make a tour through several of the continental States of Europe.

Paris, June 25.—A Voltigeur of the 85th Legion was brought to the General Hospital of Val de Grace in a state of dreadful mutilation. He states, that as he was walking in the cornfields near the Glaciere, he was suddenly attacked by five women who treated him with the same cruelty as distinguished the fate of the unfortunate Abelard. The motives which suggested this dreadful outrage have not yet transpired.

Letters from Poland assure us, that a rupture between Russia and the Porte is not far distant. On the other hand the differences existing between the former and the Swedish Government are not yet arranged.

It is remarked, that the Prussian Journals have never contradicted the intelligence published in many of the German papers, that the Emperor Alexander had invited the king of Prussia to hold a body of troops in readiness in Pomerania, as also in the Provinces bordering on the Baltic.

The Grand Duke Nicholas quitted Petersburg on the 27th of May, for the purpose of visiting the military frontiers of the Russian Empire. He proceeds in the direction of Riga from which place he will commence his tour of inspection.

Paris, June 28.—M. Kieffer, Secretary, Interpreter of oriental languages, and Professor in the Royal College of France, has had the honor of presenting to his majesty a copy of a new Translation of the new Testament into the Turkish language.

Lieutenant General Robinson, of the English Army, died in Paris on the 24th instant in the Rue de Richelieu.

The Party of the Fanatics in Germany, with their natural Auxiliaries the Ultras, endeavour to influence the public mind by means of missionaries, directing their force principally against the system of mutual instruction. This method, although decidedly protected by the Government, experiences in consequence of these intrigues the greatest obstacles in many of the municipal councils.

Paris, July 1.—The number of foundlings in this department increases daily. They amounted on the 1st of January to 1400, all of whom were under the age of 12 years. The expenses which these occasion amount to the sum of 100,000 francs, which far exceeds the means afforded by the establishments dedicated to their support. The Prefect has in consequence addressed a letter to the Mayors inviting them to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to put a stop to such irregularities.

Paris, July 2.—The birth-day of the great Corneille was celebrated at Rouen with all the pomp due to the name of our first tragic Poet.

Paris, July 7.—It is affirmed, that an Envoy from the President Boyer is arrived in Paris, and that he is the bearer of propositions of a conciliatory nature, relative to that part of the island of St. Domingo which is under Boyer's government. One of the Articles is said to stipulate, that the property of Colonists, who have been dispossessed, shall be re-imbursed them (*par vingtiemes*). It is added, that our negotiations with King Henry proceed more slowly.

The Comet which at present attracts the attention of all the Parisians, has also been observed at Rouen. The Journal of that city states as follows. 'We have observed to the south east, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, a Comet whose oscillations seem to describe an ellipse. In magnitude it does not exceed fixed stars of the second description. Its light, in proportion as it was more or less vivid, appeared to increase or diminish the length of tail, the oblique direction of which formed an obtuse angle from the South, and rose considerably towards the north. It appeared to be fixed in its orbit, for the motion of the earth concealed it after the lapse of a few hours.' Our Astronomers are certainly liable to some reproach in allowing themselves to be taken, as it were by surprise, not having anticipated the appearance of this Phenomenon, and the more so, as it is certain, that M. Piazzi, a celebrated astronomer at Palermo, had previously announced its appearance to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Berri.

On Sunday last, was arrested in the hall of the Marshals, a person decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor, to which he had not the slightest pretensions. He is supposed to have been insane.

Madame the Countess of Gothland is at present on her travels through Switzerland, accompanied by her Chamberlain M. Greslin, and Madame Lambot, maid of honor. The Countess will return, immediately after this excursion, to Paris.

The Journal de la Meuse mentions, that on the 29th of June two French Dragons at Verdun had a dispute with two Swiss Soldiers, the consequence of which was a duel, in which the two latter were killed.

On the 28th of June, the Grand Duke of Baden left Carlsruhe for Stuttgart. He paid a visit to the King of Wurtemberg, with whom he had a long conference, in which it is conjectured that several important questions relative to the affairs of Germany were discussed.

The Princess Josephine of Saxony whose marriage with the King of Spain is definitively settled, will leave Dresden the beginning of August, and proceed to Madrid.

The Florence Gazette of the 24th of June, mentioned, that the Emperor and Empress of Austria were still at Prouse, the Arch Duchess Caroline

having suffered an attack of fever, the symptoms of which were not however of an alarming kind. The Prince Metternich was also at that place.

They write from Berlin, the 23d of June, that the reports relative to the assembling of Prussian Troops have been contradicted, and have not the least foundation in truth.

We observe the following articles in one of our Paris Papers. 'At Leipsic, the Agent of a great Potentate, whose name we shall not mention, had established himself with the view of organizing an association, the ridiculous object of which, is to oppose the Spirit of the Age.'

Paris, July 9.—Our celebrated Painter David has just finished a painting, at Brussels, representing the Anger of Achilles against Agamemnon. 'The Magistrates of that town having requested the Artist to exhibit his performance for the benefit of the poor, as had been done by him on former occasions, since the period of his banishment.' Monsieur David immediately acquiesced with the proposal, and wrote the following Letter to the Burgomaster:

'The Administrators of the Charities of Saint Gertrude and the Ursulines have delivered to me the Letter, which you did me the honor of addressing to me, expressing your wish, that my last performance representing the 'Anger of Achilles,' should be made to contribute; as well as my former works, to the comfort of the poor of this city. You are so kind likewise, as to add, that you have little doubt of my ideas on this subject corresponding exactly with your own.

Am I not then bound in gratitude to do this? My works are the offspring of that mental tranquillity, which I enjoy in common with the inhabitants of this kingdom; and I may truly say, that I never take up my pencil without blessing the wise sovereign to whom I am indebted for this happiness. Without the imputation of pedantry, you must allow me to exclaim with the poet Virgil

'O Melibroe, deus nobis hæc otia fecit.'

Paris, July 11.—The ashes of the illustrious Poet Boileau are to be removed on the 14th of this month from the Dépôt des Petits Augustins to the Church of St. Germain des Prés. They are to be deposited in a chapel adorned with Marble Tablets, upon one of which will appear the inscription composed by the Academy.

Paris, July 12.—M. Bertin d'Aubigny, Councillor of the Royal Court of Paris, has left this place for London, charged, as we are assured, with business of considerable importance.

The Marquis de Riviere, Ambassador at Constantinople, it is said, will be succeeded by one of our most esteemed Marshals, the Duc d'Albufera.

A French Officer who has served ten campaigns in Spain and Germany, testifies his astonishment at hearing one of 'His Majesty's Ministers declare to the Chamber of Deputies, that the Swiss Troops had shared our laurels, at the battle of Wagram, whereas in that combat we had no other red coats than the Saxon Dragoons. Without denying the service which the Swiss Troops may on some future occasion render to our Army, the Officer alluded to, assures us, that at Baylen in Spain, a whole Brigade of Swiss perceiving the French Army in rather a critical situation, passed over to the side of the enemy. It appears necessary therefore, to remove the impression made by the assertions of our Minister. Let him be as generous as he pleases to the Swiss, but not at the expense of the French Troops. The laurels of Austerlitz and Wagram are too precious for us to consent to their being divided amongst those who have no just claim to them. They are the inheritance of our brave Army, and it would be cruel to deprive them of what they have so hardly earned. Our warriors, without repining or murmurs, can submit to see their pay lavished upon Swiss Soldiers, but they will not so easily consent to part with a share of their glory.

Paris, July 13.—Private Letters, and the Provincial Journals are filled with accounts of the dreadful effects produced by the late hail storms, which have in a moment destroyed the flattering hopes which were entertained of a plentiful harvest of corn, wine, and olives, over a very extensive tract of country. The Belgian Journals contain the same melancholy accounts.

The following is a list of Journals published in Paris, with the number of Subscribers to each, viz.

	Subscribers		Subscribers
<i>Official.</i>		<i>Le Pilote</i>	600
<i>Moniteur</i>	3,000	<i>La Minerve</i>	9,500
<i>Ultra.</i>		<i>Lettres Normandes</i>	600
<i>Journal des Débats</i>	2,060	<i>Bibliothèque historique</i>	800
<i>Quotidienne</i>	6,000	<i>Ministerial.</i>	
<i>Gazette de France</i>	4,000	<i>Le Journal de Paris</i>	8,000
<i>Drapeau Blanc</i>	1,500	<i>Le Courrier (ci-devant Annales)</i>	1,000
<i>L'Ami de la Religion et du Roi</i>	3,000	<i>Journal des Maires</i>	3,000
<i>Le Conservateur</i>	6,500	<i>Le Modérateur</i>	60
<i>Bibliothèque Royaliste</i>	600	<i>Literary, Advertisers, and Sciences.</i>	
<i>Feuille Parisienne</i>	1,100	<i>Courrier des Spectacles</i>	450
<i>L'Ami de la Royauté</i>	150	<i>Le Camp Volant</i>	160
<i>Lettres Champenoises</i>	150	<i>Affiches Parisiennes</i>	150
<i>Liberal.</i>		<i>Journal des Dames</i>	1,000
<i>Constitutionnel</i>	11,000	<i>L'Observateur des Modes</i>	160
<i>L'Indépendant</i>	2,000	<i>Petites Affiches de Paris</i>	500
<i>La Récompense</i>	900	<i>Journal de la Librairie</i>	200
<i>Le Censeur Européen</i>	800	<i>Gazette de Santé</i>	200

Making a total of more than 76,000 Subscribers.

Bordeaux.—On the 2nd of July, the Comet made its first appearance to the inhabitants of Bordeaux. These good people who are in the habit of considering such phenomena in the light of favorable omens, are inclined to believe, that the present Comet is the precursor of a young Duke of Bordeaux, who is shortly to make his appearance in the world.

Marseilles.—Monseigneur the Archbishop of Jerusalem, so well known in the literary world for his vast researches in Syriac literature, has been for some days at Marseilles. At the Fête of Corpus Christi, this venerable Prelate bore the holy sacrament during the procession which took place at the rural Church of the Chartreux.

Dijon.—The Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, at Dijon, have proposed as a prize subject for the year 1820, the following question, viz. What would be the most efficacious mode of eradicating from the hearts of Frenchmen, that moral disease, that remnant of the barbarity of the middle ages, that false point of honor which drives them to shed their blood in duels, in spite of the precepts of religion, and the laws of the State?

Baden.—Letters from Baden dated the 4th July, mention, that the King of Bavaria arrived there on the evening of the preceding day, and that the Queen and Princesses were expected in the course of the week. It was reported there, that the Prussian Government had suddenly put a stop to the work which had been going on with so much activity at many of the fortified places for these last two years, in consequence of which upwards of twelve thousand workmen had been discharged. This important intelligence, which nevertheless wants confirmation, affords room for a variety of conjectures. After all, however, it may have proceeded only from the excessive heat of the weather, and it may still be the intention of the Prussian Government to resume the work, which has thus been discontinued, at some future period.

Cateau.—Letters from Cateau, dated the 27th of June, mention that the Municipal Council of that city has unanimously voted the establishment of a school of the Christian religion placed under the superintendence of Friars. Such an establishment is rendered peculiarly necessary in this country by the revolutionary and anti-religious doctrines which the liberales of the province, in imitation of their Parisian brethren, endeavour to circulate amongst the people.

Dresden.—It has been the fashion to cry out against Theatrical representations, and no one certainly ever expected that much benefit would ever accrue to public morals from the piece entitled Raoul Barbe Bleue (Bluebeard.) It is nevertheless true, that at the conclusion of a performance of this drama at Dresden, a man who had lived in considerable respectability, stung by remorse for a crime which had been concealed for a space of twenty years, delivered himself up to the hands of Justice, confessing that he had at the period just now mentioned, been the murderer of his own wife.

Frankfort, July 2.—The Chancery of Foreign Affairs at Vienna has been occupied during the last fifteen days of June, upon affairs of importance. The constant despatch of Couriers, to and from St. Petersburg, affords room for believing, that the consultations now pending must have a reference to that Court, and may possibly relate to the approaching Diet at Warsaw, at which it is expected, that the Emperor Alexander will assist in person. The report in circulation, that this Monarch has manifested the intention of re-uniting the Polish provinces now under his dominion with the actual Kingdom of Poland, has naturally attracted the attention of the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. It appears, that this report had spread rapidly in Galicia, and the Prussian Grand Duchy of Posen, awakening in the minds of the inhabitants of those provinces the remembrance of ancient times.

Amongst the great political plans which occupy the attention of Russia, this power never for a moment loses sight of its favourite project—that of obtaining a point of communication in the Mediterranean. We are accordingly informed, that she has again opened negotiations with Spain, the object of which is to obtain a cession of the Islands of Majorca and Minorca. Should this proposal be acceded to, what would be the conduct of Great Britain on such an occasion? It is probable, that a Government so jealous of its maritime influence as Great Britain undoubtedly is, could view such a transaction with an eye of indifference.

Madrid.—We have news, says the Morning Chronicle, from Madrid of the 10th of June, which positively declares, that the Treaty for the cession of the Floridas has not yet been ratified by His Catholic Majesty, and moreover that it is not probable that it will ever receive the Royal assent. The whole of this transaction is extremely complicated, and new difficulties have occurred at every stage of the negotiation. Much chicanery has been employed, and time only will discover which of the contracting parties has been the dupe of the other's roguery.

The Cabinet of Madrid is well aware how anxious the Government of the United States is to get possession of the Floridas, and will, if possible, impose other conditions besides those of neutrality. Spain not having succeeded in interesting the Sovereigns of Europe in her dispute with her South American Colonists, will most willingly consent to dispose of part of her western Empire rather than lose the whole of it; but she may at the same time be certain, that if the explanations which the President of the United States may consider himself bound to afford Congress, on the subject of these negotiations, should indicate the existence of a foreign influence, hostile to the interests of America, it is more than probable, that the American citizens will insist upon a forcible occupation of the Floridas in retaliation of being thus trifled with, by the Spanish Government.

A letter has been received in London, from Lord Cochrane, in which he states, that he would most certainly have attacked the English Frigate the

Andromache, which had on board five millions of piastres belonging to the Spaniards, had he not received positive orders to the contrary from the Government of Chili, which seems particularly desirous not to incur the displeasure of England.

Vienna, June 15.—Letters from Naples, dated the 4th of June, mention, that they had received, by Telegraph, the news of a most dreadful Eruption of Mount Etna, which threatened the City of Catania, situated at the foot of the Volcano, with imminent danger, and perhaps total destruction. Vesuvius was likewise vomiting torrents of lava in the direction of Pompeii. Severe shocks of Earthquake were at the same time felt in the neighbourhood of Viterbi.

Rome, June 18.—The celebrated Sculptor, Thorwaldsen, is on the point of quitting this city for the purpose of erecting a second monument to the memory of the brave Swiss who fell on the memorable 10th of August. The Lion which he has already executed, has given the idea of a colossal monument admirably adapted to the situation which it is intended to embellish. The artist intends executing this figure from a solid rock in the mountain which commands the lake of Lucerne, the dimensions of which will be thirty three French feet. The Royal beast will be represented as dying in the midst of broken implements of war, yet still endeavouring to defend an Escutcheon bearing the Lilies of France.

The Emperor of Austria, before leaving this capital, was pleased to inspect the curious machine invented by Mr. Naro, for searching the bed of the Tiber to a considerable depth. His Majesty expressed his satisfaction at the ingenuity of the invention, and after having honoured the inventor with signal marks of his munificence, became a subscriber for ten shares in the concern.

Rome.—Extract of a letter from Rome, dated 1st of June:—'You have no doubt heard of Mr. O'Meara. This gentleman having been shipped off from St. Helena in consequence of his having refused to betray the confidence of Napoleon, whose health was entrusted to his charge, was on his return to England immediately deprived of an appointment, which brought him an income of about 12,000 francs, his only resource and means of subsistence. The instant that the family of Buonaparte became acquainted with the circumstance, they joined and settled on him a pension of life, to the amount of the allowances which he had been deprived of. You may rely upon the truth and correctness of this statement.'

Gibraltar.—The state of Commerce at Gibraltar was most deplorable. The market was absolutely at a stand. On the 17th of June, an American Squadron arrived there from Leghorn, composed of one ship of the line, the Franklin, Commodore Stewart, the Guerriere frigate, a corvette and a brig.

Morocco.—Letters from Gibraltar state, that the Emperor of Morocco was on the point of taking the field with an immense army against an Arab tribe, which had lately obtained a victory over some of his troops, in which engagement, it appears, that his son had been wounded, and one of his wives taken prisoner.

Russia.—A private letter from Francfort contains the following particulars. Reports are current, that the Emperor Alexander has in contemplation to unite the Great Tartary to his empire. The project had been conceived by Paul the I. Russia would thus extend her frontiers as far as the country of the Afghans, and establish a more direct communication with China.

From the year 1769 to 1810, the Russian Government has issued 577 millions of paper roubles, assignats, or State paper money; the first 40 millions in 1769 at 49d. the rouble; and the next 60 millions in 1787, at about the same rate: in all above 100 millions sterling. This was a forced State paper money, in excess of quantity, which occasioned its depreciation. England has had no State paper money, and the paper currency of the Bank of England, though regulated by the restriction of 1797, has not exceeded 30 millions, and has always been confined to something less than the wants of a wholesome circulation. It is also important to remark, with respect to these Financial Reports of the Russian Empire, made by M. de Gourieff, the open and frank details of all the branches of public credit and finance in that country.

Constantinople.—After three years of tedious negotiation, the Ottoman Porte has at length concluded a Treaty, in which the five great Allied Powers are intimately concerned, and England in particular. It relates to the Ionian Islands. The Sultan acknowledges these to be under the protection of the Court of London, and in return, His Highness takes possession of the fortress of Parga, and the territories attached to it. Couriers were immediately despatched to Sir Thos. Maitland, Governor of Corfu, as also to the Pasha of Janina.

Parga.—From the existing discussions relative to Parga, the name of the Vizier, Ali Pasha, has become more than ever notorious, and any particulars illustrative of his character cannot fail at the present moment to be peculiarly interesting. The following specimens of his diplomatic correspondence, are faithfully translated from the Greek originals:

Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

'I give notice to you, O Parguinotes, of the battle which I have fought this day at Prevesa, and of the victory which I have obtained in the same, that I have gained possession of the place. Therefore behold what I write to you; as you are my neighbours, I wish not to be at war with you, only do ye send hither two or three persons, that we may confer together, and that you may render yourselves subject to my sovereign. Whatever political Government you desire I shall be disposed to give you; but if you will not do this, know that I am at war with you, and the sin be upon your heads.'

'Prevesa, October 12, 1798.'

Command of his Highness Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

'To you, O Parguinotes, I have nothing to say, except that I have written you a letter, and that you have not hearkened to my words; that you are become proud, because you know I have affairs elsewhere; but that your pride will not redound to your good. I wish not to ruin you, or to send Turks among you; neither do I wish to exterminate you, only do ye drive out or kill the French, and I will dispatch Hassan Effendi, who shall treat with you verbally on the whole affair.'

'Prevesa, October 16, 1798.'

Answer of the Parguinotes to Ali Pasha.

Most High Ali Pasha! we salute you.—We have received your two Letters and we rejoice that you are in good health. The submission which you require of us cannot possibly be admitted, because your living examples lead us all to prefer the glorious death of liberty to a dishonourable and tyrannical bondage. You write to us to drive away or kill the French. Not only are we unable to do this, but even if we could, we would not, because four centuries our country has been proud of her good faith, which has been often defended with her blood. Can we now then, sully her glory and respect?—No, never!

'To threaten us unjustly is in your power—but threats are not worthy of great men. We, however, have never submitted to threats, but are habituated to glorious war in defence of the rights of our country. God is just—we are ready: we wait the hour to glorify the Giver of victory.—Health!'

'Parga, October 16, 1798.'

Command of his Highness Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

'To you, O Parguinotes, I have nothing to write, except that the Letter which you sent to me is very unwise and haughty; it is not a prudent paper; and wisdom has not yet entered your heads; and I tell you this: come and do as God commands you, for this is God's will and not that of man; and if you wish, that we should be neighbours, do what I write to you; but if you wish not, God will punish you, and the sin be upon your heads, for that which will inevitably happen.'

'Time passes; the army is collecting; after that, my power will be of no avail; therefore turn, and be yourselves again. I wait your answer by Hassan Effendi.'

'Prevesa, October 16, 1798.'

Army Intelligence.

(FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MAY.)

Regulation of His Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, respecting Foreign Orders.

1st. That no British subjects shall accept a Foreign Order, or wear its Insignia, without having previously obtained a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual (directed to the Earl Marshal of England,) granting them His Majesty's permission to accept and wear the same.

2d. That the intention of a Foreign Sovereign to decorate a British subject with the Insignia of such Order shall be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the King's Minister abroad, or through the accredited Minister of the Foreign Sovereign resident at this Court.

3d. That when His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken His Majesty's pleasure, and obtained his consent upon the occasion; he shall then signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order, that he may cause the usual Warrant to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual, and take such other steps as may be necessary for carrying His Majesty's pleasure into effect accordingly.

4th. That when the Warrant is signed by the King, it shall be announced in the Gazette in the usual manner, and registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

In addition to the above Regulations of the King, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent deemed it expedient to announce, in the year 1812.

6th. 'That no subject of His Majesty could be allowed to accept the Insignia of a Foreign Order from any Sovereign of a Foreign State, except they shall be so conferred in consequence of active and distinguished services before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually employed in the service of such Foreign Sovereign.'

And in March, 1813, His Royal Highness was pleased to command, that the following proviso should be thereafter inserted in all Royal Warrants for the acceptance of Foreign Orders:

5th. 'That His Majesty's Licence and Permission doth not authorize, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorize, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.'

N. B. Before the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs takes the Prince Regent's pleasure, on any application for an Officer in the Army to be permitted to accept a Foreign Order, he causes the same to be referred to the Commander in Chief, through His Royal Highness's Secretary, to know whether or not His Royal Highness sees any objection to the Prince Regent's pleasure being taken thereupon.

And if the application be in favour of a Naval Officer, the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs communicates with the First Lord of the Admiralty, to the same effect, previous to the Prince Regent's pleasure being taken thereon.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Excursions in Africa.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Observing with pleasure that you make your Journal a Depository for information on all subjects, and that you encourage those of a general as well as of a political or local nature, I have ventured to offer you a Manuscript Journal of some Excursions which I had occasion to make in Southern Africa, during a stay of several months at the Cape of Good Hope; and as almost all persons coming to and returning from India, acquire an interest in that spot by touching at it, and those who are compelled to make a voyage there for the benefit of their health during their period of service in India, still more so, by a longer residence on shore, I am induced to suppose that scanty as my details are they may be interesting to many. As I propose to divide them into convenient portions, which shall not occupy too many of our columns at once, they will offer perhaps an agreeable relief to the long-continued, but I must confess, temperate and useful discussions, which have, through your Journal, occupied so large a portion of the public attention. If your opinion in this particular coincides with my own, I shall feel gratified by the consideration of the notes not having been preserved wholly in vain.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A CIVILIAN.

On the Ganges, Oct. 30, 1819.

On the morning of the 25th of April, I left the Cape, my Mussulman servant following with my baggage in a waggon drawn by eight horses. We took the road to Stellenbosch, and I was soon joined by my companion who keeps a very good hotel in that village. The morning was so foggy that we lost the road, and did not arrive at the half way house until 10 o'clock.

The road thus far is through a deep sand; but about two miles from this house you come on hard good ground and commence ascending the first range of hills; several neat white farm houses are on either side, and as you proceed, the scenery around is beautiful. Behind you, Table mountain, Centstantia, Wynburg &c. On your right the hills about Hottentot's Holland, and in front the mountains beyond Stellenbosch; and this beautiful village is seen in the vale before you, surrounded with vineyards, the lands rising and falling like the waves of the sea. The houses are all white, neatly thatched, and in regular streets in the village; while around them are neat little gardens, sheep, krantz, &c. The view altogether is the most beautiful I ever saw.

At half past two I arrived at the hotel. In the evening a respectable old German came in, who was extremely communicative, and related to me the principal occurrences of his life, from the time of his leaving Hesse Cassel, when a youth, to the present day; including all the circumstances which had induced him to settle there, and give up all thoughts of returning to his native country.

My horse requiring to be shod, I went to a Dutch farrier. With a knife and hammer, he contrived to pare the hoof, and heating the shoes (which I had brought with me) he applied them red hot on the hoofs to burn them into their places.

29th.—This morning I left Stellenbosch in Swartz's waggon, which B. had sent to me from Caledon. The road was good and level, and in about four hours we arrived at the house of Mr. Brinks, which is situated just at the bottom of the Hottentot's Holland's Kloof. He was not at home, but his Frow received me and was all politeness, regretting she could not get a dinner ready before evening &c. From a state of affluence, an unfortunate occurrence had reduced this family to their present poverty. One of their slaves had been confined in the prison of Cape Town, he returned home with a jail fever which immediately infected the rest of the slaves, and out of 29, 27 died, and also two of the children of my hostess. The price of a slave in Africa is from 1500 to 4000 Rix Dollars, and they constitute the principal part of the wealth of the Dutch Farmer.

30th.—On my departure, I enquired what I had to pay, and was informed that it was always left to the generosity of gentlemen; I presented 5 dollars which, considering I had had but a bad dinner and as bad a bed, I thought very generous, but my disinterested hostess, to my surprise, said, that it was scarcely sufficient for the feed of my horses.

Soon after leaving the house, we commenced ascending the Hottentot's Holland Kloof (Kloof is a term used for a pass through the mountains.) The road is a gradual ascent, but being stony and winding much, the waggons often stop to rest the cattle. The view from the summit is awfully grand.

We now descended; the slope was still more gradual on this side; the driver of the waggon, Swartz, told me that he expected I would breakfast at his house instead of the usual place, Mr. Urie's. I consented, and turning to the left, we reached his farm at 10 o'clock; it was a miserable hut and it was 12 o'clock before his wife could set on the table a grilled chicken and some sheep-tail butter.

It was my intention to remain here all day, but the house and every thing in it was so dirty and wretched, that I requested Swartz to give me a guide to Caledon, telling him that he might bring on the waggon the next day.

At 1 p. m. I mounted my horse, Hottentot, and preceded by the guide, passed along a hard good road; the scenery around was beautiful, we had

now to go over another range of mountains by the pass of the Hough Hook which though not so steep as the Hottentot's Holland's Kloof, is, from the loose pieces of rock &c. more difficult to ride over.

At sun-set I arrived at the Hot Bath's at Caledon, where—and his sister had been residing some time for the benefit of bathing. They received me most kindly, and I was to stay with them some days. I have said nothing of the Bot or Palmit Rivers, for as no rain had fallen for some time the beds were quite dry.

The hot springs arise at the bottom of a range of mountains. A Doctor Hassner, a German, has erected here a range of buildings for the accommodation of visitors. On one side are small rooms, and on the other, the bath; and you daily pay according to the number of rooms you have. The hot water is conveyed through covered drains into the baths, which are about six feet wide and three deep. By letting the water in over night, it is lukewarm by the morning; but at first the heat is 118° Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Dr. H. has often analyzed the waters, and finds there is iron, sulphur, and vitriol in them; the greatest proportion of the former, the least of the latter. He calculates, that there are six grains of the mineral to each bottle of the water, and in this proportion gives the powders he extracts. The hot springs arise at the back of the Bath to the N. E. You ascend the hill a few hundred yards, and find several circular holes of about 12 inches diameter, the bottom of which cannot be found. The water bubbles up and runs off in different streams down the hill. One of these springs, which is said to be less impregnated with sulphur, is kept clean to supply water for drinking.

There is no cold spring any where about, so you must keep the water a day or two before it is drinkable. Around the springs, there is no vegetation, but quantities of black pieces of rock, half iron, and half charcoal. The ground, as you walk over it, sounds hollow, and as far as I can judge there is every appearance of volcanic irruptions, but nothing of the kind was ever heard of.

Government have also some baths here, and send their sick soldiers to benefit by them. In the vale below is the village of Caledon, called so after Lord C. where a deputy Landrost (a Magistrate) resides; there is a small neat church here also, where a Dutch Clergyman officiates; the houses are all white and neatly thatched, and the country round is very picturesque and beautiful.

May 2.—The B. being engaged to pay a visit to Mrs. T. at her Estate called Klune valley, we this morning set out after breakfast on horseback, and in an hour and a half, we arrived at the farm house of a Mr. T. called Steinbok's River. Some very fine grapes were produced, and after an hour's rest, we proceeded, and in an hour arrived at the bottom of Hart Beasts River's hill. The ascent was long and difficult, but the view from the summit repaid us. The Klune River, Mr. T's Estate, and all around, hills overtopping each other, like the waves of the sea, formed a grand scene. The descent was so steep, that we were obliged to dismount, and the loose pieces of rock caused us a fatiguing and tedious walk, nor did we arrive at Mr. T's. until dark. We now found, that if instead of coming over this mountain, we had gone round it, the road was good, though a few miles longer.

Mrs. T's. Estate is very extensive, and the dwelling-house comfortable though small; several out-houses are spacious, and the live stock of every description innumerable. Several farms in the neighbourhood all belong to them. It contains altogether about 1500 acres, the greater part of which is, however, uncultivated, but very valuable for rearing cattle.

There is plenty of game about here, and also tigers, snakes, &c. The skin of a Leopard just killed, was shown, and a snake "a Puff Adder" was in the morning killed at the stable door. The bite of this animal occasions instant death. It was about three feet long, and six inches in circumference, and spotted yellow, black, and white. The back is similar to the plumage of a partridge. Mrs. T. told me, that walking about at one of her estates, she saw, as she supposed, a partridge setting with her young ones, and was stooping down to take them up, when a farmer with her, caught her up in his arms and put her on one side. Her anger, at his supposed rudeness, was changed to thanks, on his killing and showing her two puff-adders, which lying curled up, resembled exactly young partridges.

May 4.—We were all up early this morning for an excursion to the Dropkeldars (caverns) in the cliffs on the sea-shore. A Dutch gentleman and myself rode, the rest went with Mrs. T. in her bullock waggon. The Hottentot game-keeper Tooree Butterhead, who accompanied us, soon cried out, "A Buck! A Buck!" Mr. B. the Dutch gentleman, rode on with his gun, fired and called out, that the animal had fallen. We all came up, when, to his mortification, his game appeared to be the stuffed skin of a deer, which Mrs. T. to create a laugh, had caused to be placed on the road. The end was perfectly answered.

In two hours a fresh yoke of bullocks were put to the waggon, and we approached the sea-shore. We quitted the hard road over the heath, and entered a deep sand, several high hills of which we had to pass over. The oxen at every step sunk up to the knees, and it was as much as fourteen of them, and they were uncommonly fine animals, could do, to drag the waggon along, and often every body was obliged to get out of the waggon and walk to relieve the cattle. As we came near the sea-side, the sand became harder,

* Distances in Africa are calculated by time, and by reckoning 5 miles to each hour; when on horseback you are never out above a mile with this measurement.

and the bullocks trotted along. No cultivation was in view: sea on the one side, sand hills on the other; but in about half an hour, brush-wood came again in sight. We stopped amongst it, and prepared to walk down the cliff to the caverns.

We arrived at the mouth of the largest, where all undressed, and each took a candle to enter it. It was necessary at first to crawl on our hands and feet; but in about twenty yards the cavern gradually heightened until we could stand upright. We had now to cross water higher than the knees, and the ladies were carried through by the slaves.

We walked and kept tumbling about from the loose pebbles at the bottom. The glare of the candles now gratified us with a very fine sight, a spacious cavern appearing like a theatre, and stalactites of various shapes, hanging from above, and projecting from the sides. They were mostly of a dirty white. At the further end of the cavern was a spring of clear fresh water, which rushing through the cavern, formed the pool of water we were standing in, and emptied itself into the sea through a narrow channel. The sea at high water comes very near the mouth of the cavern, but it said not to enter.

Though the place was curious, we all agreed we were not paid for the wotting we had got, and the fatigue. On getting out, the gentlemen, after bathing in the sea, to prevent getting cold, rejoined the ladies in the waggon, and proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when we again descended to the sea shore, and entered another cavern, where an excellent breakfast was prepared; however we first lighted the candles to explore the interior, and found, as in the other, innumerable stalactites, the greater part of which were beautifully transparent. The forms they assumed were curious in the extreme, but we could not break off any thing perfect. The water in the first cavern was fresh, but in this it was quite salt.

I had left my horse Hottentot tied to the waggon; but when I came up to set off, he was not there, and the slave Hottentots were all accusing each other of having loosed him. The Hottentots are peculiarly expert in tracing animals by the prints of their feet, and I offered the Hottentot game-keeper a large reward, if he would bring back the horse, but I gave him up for lost, as the place was full of wolves, tigers, and wild dogs.

It was dark before we got out of the bad part of the road, and night made the ascents and descents of the sand hills more difficult. We did not return exactly by the same way as we had come, but turned off sooner from the sea shore, and passed a krawl of Mrs. T.'s, where her bullocks remain from June to September, the salt marshes being in those months very beneficial to them. We reached home at 9 P. M. all much tired.

May 5. Although game is said to abound here, we were not fortunate enough during the whole day to meet any. On several of the trees, we saw the marks of leopard's claws, and were told, that they generally rest upon trees at night, and always run up them when attacked by dogs. Another peculiarity of the African leopard was also mentioned, viz. that on catching their prey, they suck the blood, and then hang the animal on a tree and return to eat it, if no fresh game is found. You often therefore meet with a tree, with sheep, deer, &c. hanging from the branches.

This night I was delighted by the arrival of the Hottentot with my horse, he had had a long pursuit after him, and shot a wild dog who was in chase of him. The poor horse was very thin and weak, and in several places bites and scratches were evident. These wild dogs hunt in packs, and are so destructive to horses and sheep (bulls or cows they will not touch) that Government give 15 rix dollars for their heads, and 25 for those of wolves and leopards.

May 7.—At 9 this morning we left the hospitable mansion of Mrs. T. on our return to the bath. Mrs. T. lives in very great style, and has, to use her own expression, every thing that earth, sea and air can furnish for the table. Her slaves are numerous and apparently much attached to her. At night they were generally singing English songs. In 4½ hours we arrived at Mrs. T.'s house, but not by the same route as we had gone out, as instead of going over the Klune River Mountain, we wound round at the foot of it, and found a much easier and a more beaten road. Several foot-bucks were sporting about, and we arrived safely at the bath, much gratified with the excursion.

May 12.—We this day went to see a Hottentot woman famed for the immense size she had attained. Her husband, herself, and children, are living about 2½ hour's ride on horseback from the bath. We found her in bed, but induced her to rise, when such a mass of flesh, such a disgusting monster as she presented, I never saw. After considerable hesitation she allowed me to measure her. The dimensions were as follows:

	ft.	inch.
Circumference of the body,.....	7	6
From shoulder to shoulder,.....	2	11
Circumference of the upper part of the arm,.....	3	1

Her hands and feet were small, the arms gradually increased from the wrists; but she told us her legs were not proportionally large.

This woman was of a moderate size until the birth of her fifth child. Her sister became still fatter, and on her death, the door and part of the wall of the house was obliged to be removed to get the corpse out. Instances of monstrous growth of this kind are by no means uncommon in Southern Africa, and as often amongst the Europeans, as the coloured inhabitants.

May 13.—A Missionary Establishment of Moravian brethren is settled at about four hours ride on horseback N. of the baths. We this day went to visit it. The road wound over several ranges of hills, till the river Zonder-End (without end), opposed its stream to our further progress. It had

so much swollen, that we were obliged to get off our horses, which were swam over by the Hottentots, whilst we passed over on a tree thrown across the stream.

The village of the Mission, called in German, Knathendale, in English, Grace Dale, now appeared situated at the foot of stupendous dreary-looking mountains; the approach through avenues of small trees and rows of Hottentot Krawls was novel and interesting.

We arrived there just as the supper bell rang. The Missionaries, with their wives, were assembled at one common table, and on our taking our seats, a Hymn was sung. The homely but substantial meat, and some good wine of their own manufacture was given with great hospitality, and a Hymn closing the meal, one of the sisters got up and took away the things.

I sat next to one of the oldest of the brothers, Mr. Schwia, a fine old man, and very talkative; but we were obliged to converse by means of interpreters, German and Dutch being his only language. He said that in Germany, it was well known, that if on the night of the day you complete your 40th year, you allow sleep to close your eyelids, you can never afterwards acquire any language. "This," said he, "was my case; I fell asleep, and have ever since been remarkably stupid."

14.—This morning we attended divine service in the Church of the Brethren; a plain large building, well adapted for the purpose required. A table on a platform a few inches from the ground, serves as the pulpit. The females sit on benches on one side of the church, and the males on the other. The attention of the Hottentots to their devotion was very pleasing to witness. There are about 4,300 of them settled here; most of whom have been baptized, and many partake of the sacrament.

These excellent Missionaries not only instruct them in religion, but teach them also how to earn their livelihood by manufactures, &c.; and an Englishwoman from the Manchester Society has taught the Hottentot girls to work in muslins equal to any thing of the kind I have ever seen. The children learn to write by making letters on sand, and are educated nearly on Lancaster's plan. The Brethren brought me a Hottentot who agreed to go with me as a guide to Plattensburg's bay. His name is Gasper Sampson. I was to give him 20 dollars a month, but no wine, as he was too fond of drinking. After promising to spend some time with this worthy Society on my return, we took leave, and at dusk reached the Baths.

Relief of the Army.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

A partial Relief of the Army is in Orders, I perceive. A year or two ago, I happened to be an inmate of a Magistrate's house on a similar occasion; and the wonder and amusement of the day were, the temper shewn upon an event which none but an eye witness could, I believe have conceived the source of such trying vexation, and thankless exertion, as my friend experienced. In about four hours I counted 58 applications for what each implied, "a word from the Magistrate" was all-sufficient; and, before evening, there were at least a hundred mouths vociferating "Dahae Sahib! Dahae Burrah Sahib! Sepahae loge humara Byh chinleat—Kotwal humara chakra zubber dust se legea!"—besides as many petitions praying for that interference which, if afforded, drew down fresh remonstrances from those whose accommodation depended upon what these deprecated.

I send you a few specimens of what the day produced, in the hope of their inducing some consideration in the present instance, towards those now situated as this gentleman was on the occasions I allude to: and it will be recollected, that these were the product of but one morning, and are selected each a sample of many of it's kind. I assure you I blessed my stars, that I was not in my friend's shoes; and how he and those of his calling manage in the end to satisfy all parties when such appeals occur, I have still to learn. He laughed the matter off, went the next day as usual to Cutcherry, and when we met at dinner appeared to have entirely forgotten, what I verily believe would have thrown me into a fever, or, with the prospect of repetition, have rendered me a fit object for the Insane Hospital. The chit at the head of the following, may be taken as one of about forty; the next as samples of from two to ten each, according to circumstances.

Your's obedient Servant,

Upper Provinces, Oct. 15, 1819.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN.

MY DEAR M.

We march to-morrow. Pray order the Kotwal, to send me a hackery and six bullocks, with their bullockrehs, &c. and make haste; for the Colonel will be at you immediately, for as many again as you sent him yesterday.

Your's sincerely,

P. Q.

R. S. desires me to add his salaam, and request for the same, for which he sends his Klassee.

To—Esq.,

Sir,

Magistrate of Tundeeunge.

Of the 150 bullocks you furnished yesterday, 113 have been taken away by those who came with them; and of the remainder, 40 are without pads and unfit for the service. The Kotwal will do nothing; and the corps cannot march unless you afford the aid of your authority. I beg, that the

bearer may be immediately supplied with 170 bullocks complete in all respects for the march, and 5 good hackeries: those you furnished yesterday are some without wheels, which the owners have taken off and concealed; and all without drivers, who have absconded.

I am, &c.
T. C. Colonel Commanding.

DEAR M.

The 6 bullocks you sent (without the hackery I begged you to get for me) are without bukhebs, and drivers; and are quite useless. Pray send these, which alone will render them of any service.

Your's truly,
P. Q.

Sir, I understand you are the person I am to apply to, for carriage on the present occasion. Be so obliging as to send me 8 bullocks, and 2 hackeries; pads for the former, and extra bullocks for the latter; as part of our road is, I hear, very indifferent.

Your obedient Servant.

L. N.

Sir, I have just received instructions to despatch with the 1st Regiment which will march to-morrow, with some Government stores to—. I request that 200 bullocks and 50 hackeries may be immediately furnished to the bearer, with careful drivers.

I am, &c.
E. F. A. D. A. C. D.

Sir, A native from whom my servants procured four bullocks this morning has behaved most insolently. The cattle threw their loads the moment they were fixed, evidently accustomed to such use, and I have every reason to believe animals of this description were furnished purposely by the man, knowing them to be unfit for the occasion. I beg he may be immediately punished as you think proper.

Your's &c.
G. H.

Sir, If you do not furnish the carriage for the Commissariat stores required by my letter of this morning, it will be impossible for me to obey the instructions I have received regarding them. Whatever the Kotwal had collected, he tells me the Sipahs have seized, 300 bullocks and 75 hackeries are required instead of the number before stated.

Your's.
E. F. A. D. A. C. D.

Sir, In consequence of the seizure of cattle in the town and neighbourhood, the trade of the place is at a stand; and I think it my duty to advise you, that the loss in the receipts of this Custom house, and to individuals concerned in the traffic thus checked, must prove very serious, unless you interpose your authority, and afford redress to those who look to you for protection against the grievance.

I am, &c.
I. K. D. C. C.

Sir, The Kotwal has seized five of my hackeries. I request your immediate order for their release, with such notice of this unwarrantable conduct as you will doubtless admit it calls for.

I am, &c.
L. M.

My Dear M.

This is our last day; pray come and tiff with us.

Your's.
N. O.

Dohase Sahib! Dohase Burrah Sahib!

Government Orders.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.
FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 23, 1819.

The object for which the Telegraph Committee was originally established, having been satisfactorily fulfilled, and no further duty remaining for them to perform, that Committee on sending in its accounts, is to be considered as dissolved.

The Appointment of Secretary and Accountant to the Committee, and all other situation held by Individuals, under the temporary arrangements heretofore existing, are severally abolished, and all allowances granted on that account, are to cease from and after the 1st Proximo.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction an extension of the Telegraphic experiment, by the permanent construction of a line of Posts to be established between Fort William and Chunar, the following arrangement, consequent on that measure, are published in General Orders.

Major George Swiney, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is appointed Superintendent and Director of Telegraphic Communication, and is to be stationed at Fort William. This Officer is placed in immediate Correspondence with Government. He is to be the Channel of all Reports and Orders, regarding Telegraphic notices. He is charged with the functions attendant on the accounts and payment of that Department; and in addition to the General Control of the whole line of Communication, he is to have immediate Charge of the several Posts included within the Eastern Division, extending from Fort William to the Banks of the Soane.

Lieutenant C. T. G. Weston 14th Native Infantry, is appointed Sub-Director of Telegraphic Communication, and is to be stationed at the extremity of the western part of the line, at Chunar;—He is charged with the immediate care of all Posts situated between that Garrison and the River Soane, and is placed under the Orders of the Superintendent.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 23, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and adjustment of Rank.

Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel Littleton Burrell to be Colonel of a Regiment from the 10th May, 1819, vice Eales, deceased.

Senior Major Joseph James Aildin to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Burrell, promoted, with rank from the 1st August, 1819, in succession to Weston, deceased.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Hesley to be Major from the 1st August, 1819, vice Aildin, promoted.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Robert Wredenall Pagon to be Captain of a Company from the 15th September, 1819, vice MacPherson, deceased.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patton to rank from the 10th May, 1819, vice Burrell.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Perkins to rank from the 1st July 1819, vice Francis.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major H. Huthwaite to rank from the 10th May, 1819, vice Patton, promoted.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major J. Delamain to rank from the 1st July, 1819, vice Perkins, promoted.

Captain H. Morrison to rank from the same date, vice Delamain, promoted.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that the provision contained in General Orders of the 26th of November 1812, authorising an additional Writer at Sonat Rupees (30) thirty per mensem, for each of the Majors of Brigade then on the Establishment, be made applicable to the Officer holding that situation to the Troops in Oude.

The new Barrack arrangements rendering it expedient to separate the situation of Barrack and Key Sergeants at Chunar, which have hitherto been united in one person, the latter appointment is to be considered as a distinct and separate duty in future, with the same salary of Sonat Rupees (20) Twenty per mensem, as is allowed by the regulations to the Key Sergeants at Allahabad, Agra and other Fortresses.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 26, 1819.

The Transport Ship Commodore Hayes having been reported in readiness to receive His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons; His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue the necessary orders for the embarkation of that Corps to-morrow morning, with exception of the Detachment in charge of Lieutenant Newton, which will hereafter embark for England on the Melish, alias Chicheley Plowden, and such Officers as have been permitted by Government to provide their own Passages.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 26, 1819.

Compensation in lieu of Clothing for the year 1818, is authorized for the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of Ceylon Volunteers returned to Bengal, and will be drawn for and paid to the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys, with their other arrears, on the dissolution of those Corps.

His Lordship in Council directs that all claims and Accounts of the Volunteer Corps in question, be settled before the Detachments composing them are dispersed.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 27, 1819.

The Batta and other Allowances for September, and Pay for October, 1819, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Friday, the 12th Proximo.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th October, 1819.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on the 16th day of August, 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 23d day of August of the same year, Lieutenant John R. Stepney of His Majesty's 65th Regiment was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

Charge 1st.—“In having formally accused, before the Officers of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, after dinner at the Public Mess Table, on the evening of the 3d August, 1819, an Officer of the Regiment, of Falsehood, he Lieutenant Stepney having subsequently avowed, that Captain William Hinde, his Senior Officer in the Regiment, was the person then meant by him; such conduct being calculated, and evidently intended to provoke Captain Hinde to a Challenge, prejudicial to good order, and a high and gross breach of Military discipline.”

Charge 2d.—“In obstinately persisting in not recalling the injurious aspersions against the character of Captain Hinde, after that Officer had endeavoured to set him right in his misconception of the conversation which had given rise to these aspersions.”

Upon which Charges, the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—“The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has brought forward on his defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner Lieut. J. R. Stepney, is Guilty of the 1st Charge preferred against him to the following extent, ‘of having accused before the Officers of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, after dinner at the Public Mess Table, on the evening of the 3d August, 1819, an Officer of the Regiment, of Falsehood, he, Lieutenant Stepney, having subsequently avowed that Captain William Hinde, his Senior Officer in the Regiment, was the person then meant by him;—such conduct being calculated, but not intended to provoke to a Challenge, and a breach of Military discipline; but they do acquit the Prisoner of all and every other part of the 1st Charge. The Court is further of opinion that the Prisoner Lieutenant J. R. Stepney is guilty of all and every part of the 2nd Charge preferred against him.’

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty to the above extent, do therefore sentence him, Lieut. J. R. Stepney, to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commanding Officer of the Forces may think proper.

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by Major General Baillie, commanding the forces at Bombay, and upon which occasion the Major General deemed it expedient to make the following observations.

In carrying the Sentence of the General Court Martial into effect on Lieutenant Stepney, the Commanding Officer of the Forces is induced to express his disapprobation of his conduct in less pointed terms, from observing the sentiments which that Officer entertains, on his defence, regarding the impropriety of the measures he resorted to, in bringing forward the circumstance before the Mess, which led to the present investigation; and under this impression, he simply admonishes Lieutenant Stepney to be more guarded in future, in regulating his conduct on principles more consistent with Military discipline, and particularly on occasions where the advice of his superior and Commanding Officer is given on clear and impartial ground; for had it not been obstinately disregarded, the trouble of this trial would have been avoided.

Lieutenant Stepney is released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 28th October, 1819.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the 16th day of August, 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 1st day of September of the same year, the undermentioned Officers of H. M. 65th Regiment were arraigned upon the following Charge.

Lieutenant Francis Strangeways of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, placed in arrest on complaint to Captain Hinde, on the following Charge, viz:

In having supported Lieutenant Stepney when he formally accused (before the Officers of H. M. 65th Regiment, after dinner at the Public Mess Table on the evening of the 3d August 1819,) an Officer of the Regiment, of Falsehood, he Lieutenant Stepney having subsequently avowed that the Officer then meant by him was Captain William Hinde, by repeating the words, false, downright false, or words to that effect.

Lieutenant William Booth of H. M. 65th Regiment, placed in arrest on complaint of Captain Hinde, on the following Charge, viz:

In having supported Lieutenant Stepney when he formally accused (before the Officers of H. M. 65th Regiment, after dinner, at the Public Mess Table on the evening of the 3d August 1819,) an Officer of the Regiment, of Falsehood, he Lieutenant Stepney having subsequently avowed that the Officer then meant by him, was Captain William Hinde, by repeating the words, false, downright false, or words to that effect.

Lieutenant William D'Acre of H. M. 65th Regiment, placed in arrest on complaint of Captain Hinde, on the following Charge, viz:

In having supported Lieutenant Stepney when he formally accused (before the Officers of H. M. 65th Regiment, after dinner, at the Public Mess Table on the evening of the 3d August 1819,) an Officer of the Regiment, of Falsehood, he Lieutenant Stepney having subsequently avowed that the Officer then meant by him was Captain William Hinde, by repeating the words, false, downright false, or words to that effect.

Ensign A. O'Donnell, H. M. 65th Regiment, placed in arrest on complaint of Captain Hinde, on the following Charge, viz:

In having supported Lieutenant Stepney when he formally accused (before the Officers of H. M. 65th Regiment, after dinner, at the Public Mess Table on the evening of the 3d August 1819,) an Officer of the Regiment, of Falsehood, he Lieutenant Stepney having subsequently avowed that the Officer then meant by him was Captain William Hinde, by repeating the words, false, downright false, or words to that effect.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what all and each of the Prisoners have brought forward on their defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner, Lieutenant F. Strangeways, is not guilty of the Charge preferred against him, and they do therefore acquit him of the same.

The Court are further of opinion that the Prisoners, Lieutenant W. Booth, Lieutenant W. D'Acre, and Ensign A. O'Donnell, are guilty of the Charge preferred against them, but they do not consider that their conduct in this instance proceeded from any combined, or preconcerted plan, and they do therefore sentence them to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of their Regiment, in presence of all the Officers of the Regiment.

Which Sentence was approved and Confirmed by Major General Baillie, Commanding the Forces at Bombay.

The Commanding Officer of the Forces directs that the Sentence be carried into effect on the Parade of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, by the Commanding Officer, Major Warren, to-morrow morning, and that Lieutenants Strangeways, Booth, D'Acre and Ensign O'Donnell, be released from arrest, and return to their duty.

The Most Noble the commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Commercial Reports.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.)

Cotton.—Small quantities continue to be purchased for the China market. Prices remain the same.

Indigo.—The business done in this during the week has been considerable, considering the quantity which has yet come to market. We cannot, perhaps, give a better instance upon which to form a judgment of the present value of the Article than to state, that 300 chests of fine *Jungypore Indigo*, of the favorite mark H M have been sold within these few days, at 165 Rupees in bond.

Piece Goods.—We have no alterations to state in these, with the exception of *Al-lahabad Sannals, Mahmoodies, Cassaks, and Emoties*, which have fallen 2 to 5 Rupees per corg.

Grain.—The only alteration is in the first descriptions of Rice, which have advanced a little.

Bestland has declined 3 to 4 annas on our former rates.

Sugar and Saltpetre are without alteration:—the former continues in fair request.

Freight to London.—It will be seen by the Statement of Shipping which we have given, that the number of Free Traders has increased since the first of October. It is, however, less by 9 vessels, measuring 4029 tons, than on the 1st of November 1818. Freight still continues low, and very difficult to be procured, from the little inducement there is to ship almost any description of produce, and the great scarcity of Cotton and other light Goods at present in the market. The rate of Freight is in a great measure nominal, but may be stated at 56. 10s. to 6l.

Europe Goods.—The alteration in these for a considerable time past, have, with a few exceptions, been so trifling, as to render any observation respecting them unnecessary. Most Articles, however, are now on the rise, the market having been somewhat relieved from the glutted state in which it was by a considerable diminution in the Importations lately; and in the expectation of this continuing, holders at present do not seem much disposed to part with almost any description of Goods, but at rates approaching to saving prices. Several Articles, however, are still at a heavy discount, with a large stock on hand, and any thing tending to destroy the present expectations of holders, would certainly have the effect of reducing the market to its former depressed state.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of November 1819.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships,	6	5,624
Honorable Company's Chartered Ships,	4	1,761
Free Traders,	26	11,954
Country Ships for Great Britain,	8	1,505
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	40	12,702
Vessels for Sale, or wanting Freight,	44	19,326
American Vessels,	11	2,946
French Vessels,	7	3,170
Portuguese Vessels,	5	2,730
Danish Vessels,	2	1,356
Arabian Vessels,	15	6,345
Total	163	69,319

Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of November 1818, 35 16,583

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	NOVEMBER 1819.	SELL
1 R. 10 As. {	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	1 R. 14 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	8 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.]	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW.
2s. 6d. On London, six Months sight, per Sica Rupees,	0 2 7	
Bombay, thirty Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	87 0 0	
Madras, thirty Days sight, per 100 Star Pagodas,	320 0 0	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sica Rupees 205	8 per 100
Dubloons,	31 0 a	31 4 each
Joes, or Pexas,	16 12 a	0 0 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 2 a	4 8 each
Louis D'ors,	8 4 a	8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 8 a	0 0 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 a	3 8 each

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstins' Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.